

ROUND THE CAPITAL

Information and Gossip Picked Up Here and There in Washington.

Virtue That Abides in Clean Linen



WASHINGTON.—The nation's capital is sincere in its crusade for cleanliness, and promises to prove herself a worthy example to the other cities of the land. The activities of Dr. W. C. Woodward the past week have centered in the effort to reform the laundry business of the city.

Every person who launders for pay the clothing, sheets, pillow cases, table cloths or similar articles belonging to any other person will be required to register with the health officer.

"What the health department desires," says Dr. Woodward, "is to bring under better control the many homes of the poorer classes in which washing is done for hire to supplement the scant wage of the head of the household. Too often these houses are in an uncleanly condition.

"And there is reason to believe that in many cases, especially in the summer season, when heating water for washing not only diminishes the profit of the operation, but also adds to the

discomfort of the household, the water used is not properly heated, and clothing from various sources is passed successively through the same dirty water; and, moreover, that ironing, which, when efficiently done, is a reasonably safe disinfecting process, is not done in the manner best adapted to the accomplishment of that end.

"And finally, during rainy days in summer, and particularly during inclement weather during the winter season, clothing is hung up or spread about within the living rooms of the premises, often amid foul odors which effectively permeate it, and occasionally on premises occupied in part by patients suffering from communicable diseases.

"While the most effective regulation of the business of laundering cannot be brought about until some system of licensing is established, as is proposed in the pending bill, yet it would seem that it may be possible to facilitate the inspection of places where laundering is done by requiring registration at the health office. If they be registered then they can be systematically inspected, at least from time to time, as lunchrooms and other similar places are now being inspected, instead of being visited only occasionally, in the course of the routine work of the department."

Envoys Notorious as "Tightwads"



UNCLE SAM is getting wise on one point and that is that foreign countries like to have him send millionaires as his representatives to their lands there to spend American gold lavishly, but are disposed to be decidedly niggardly when it comes to their representatives spending money in America.

Secretary Root is credited with being about to turn this situation to good account. Mr. Root resents the position of the foreign governments in requiring money qualification of an American ambassador.

Of course what ambassadors and ministers spend here on private enterprises for their governments cannot be reckoned. But their entertainments and general mode of living are an open page. The man who draws the biggest salary in Washington is James Bryce, who gets \$50,000 annually and an additional \$10,000 a year for contingent expenses. Mr. Bryce has one of the finest mansions which the capital can boast, completely furnished, with an extra fund to pay for any necessary repairs or new equipment. He has linen, silver and glass

at the expense of the British exchequer, and even the liveries of his retainers come from the public fund.

Yet with this vast sum at their disposal, few people live more unpretentiously than the British ambassador and Mrs. Bryce. Their social record during the last winter contained fewer events than any of the immediate predecessors. Mrs. Bryce gave about six small afternoon receptions during the season, when tea and small confections were served.

There were two large evening levees, when practically the whole of Washington's official and social world was entertained. About three formal and pretentious banquets were given by the British ambassador during the winter.

But little more can be placed to the credit of the French ambassador and Mme. Jusserand, second on the list of big salaries. M. Jusserand gets \$42,500 a year, about \$10,000 for extra expenses. The dean of the corps, the Italian ambassador, Baron Mayor Des Planches, is almost out of the social running.

In view of the loud lamentations about what a hard time American diplomats abroad have to make ends meet, it is said that Secretary Root and some legislators who are in his confidence will present the next complainants with a story of what good managers the diplomats who live in Washington have proved themselves.

Are Turning from Whisky to Beer



FROM the preliminary report of the commissioner of internal revenue it is apparent that the consumption of whisky and other ardent spirits is on the decrease and that the consumption of beer is increasing. During the fiscal year which ended June 30, 1907, tobacco of all sorts yielded a revenue of \$49,862,754, a loss of \$1,948,315, the figures of the year which ended June 30, 1907, being \$51,811,069. This year cigars contributed a total sum of \$20,714,276; little cigars, \$545,050, and cigarettes, \$4,879,346, and tobacco of other kinds, including chewing and smoking, \$21,846,563.

Oleomargarine paid revenue to the extent of \$954,304, a gain of \$66,663 over the previous year. This represents 79,107,302 pounds consumed.

Renovated butter was a close second to oleomargarine, 50,240,708 pounds being manufactured, upon which \$125,601 revenue was paid.

Filled cheese paid \$1,271; mixed flour, \$2,380. Playing cards were taxed for \$549,810, a loss of \$112,904 for the preceding year.

ernment received as revenue the sum of \$58,747,680, a gain of \$201,569.

The receipts from all sources of internal revenue for the year aggregated \$251,665,950, being a decrease of \$17,998,072 from the receipts for the fiscal year which ended June 30, 1907.

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Would Make Work of Mining Safe



THE great number of mine accidents and the appalling loss of life therefrom has prompted the United States government to invite Great Britain, Germany and Belgium to send their leading experts in such matters to this country to co-operate with the efforts now being made through the United States geological survey to establish an experimental station at Pittsburgh and to inaugurate the work there of testing explosives used in coal mining. Congress at its last session appropriated \$150,000 for this purpose, and this sum has been turned over to the survey.

It is said that abroad mine explosives are tested, and those which are deemed standard for the purpose of mining are labeled "permissible."

There is no such condition here, nor has the geological survey the right to impose it. It may, however, endeavor to ascertain the facts by investigation, and then set them forth for the benefit of mine operators and for the information of state legislators.

Last year 3,200 men were killed in the mines and the year before 2,061. The rate for 1906 was 3.34 for every thousand men employed, while for 1907 it was still greater. In four mines alone nearly 500 men were killed since last December—356 in the disaster at Monongah, W. Va., said to be the most appalling, so far as the loss of life is concerned, in the history of mining; 25 more in the disaster at the Darr mine, in Pennsylvania; 32 in the Naomi mine, in Pennsylvania; and 61 in the Yolande mine, in Alabama.

The experts who will come to this country are Capt. Desborough, inspector of explosives under the home office, Great Britain; Herr Meissner, chief of the German mine service, and Victor Watteyne, engineer-in-chief, administration of mines, Belgium.



SELECT WITH CARE

MATERIALS FOR SMALL DAUGHTER'S WARDROBE.

Light Designs Are Pretty for a Time. But Not Serviceable—Patterns by All Means to Be Avoided.

These are the days when the younger daughters of the household strike terror to mother's heart by announcing that they have nothing to wear!

Their elder sisters, knowing how to care for delicate summer fabrics and how to select the proper gown to wear



on occasions when wear and tear must be considered, generally have a presentable wardrobe in midsummer, but a sorry array is presented in the closet of the younger girl.

A few thrifty mothers have learned to select heavy and medium-weight tub fabrics for the majority of frocks to be worn by Miss Sixteen, but the vast majority are caught in the lure of delicately tinted and woven fabrics which can be washed only with in-

finite care and which yield to the sun's uncompromising rays.

The mothers who now find themselves face to face with the task of renewing Miss Sixteen's summer wardrobe, will do well to recall that fall and school days are ahead, and to plan upon making the new gowns do double duty, that is, finish off the vacation season and answer various purposes in the fall.

Lawns, batistes, organdies, etc., should be avoided except for making up party frocks, and even then a net or chiffon cloth, or light silk, is a better investment for fall and winter evening use.

Chiffon cloth, unlike chiffon pure and simple, does not suffer greatly from humidity, and all the nets, silk or cotton, are excellent between-season investments. Be careful in selecting your net and avoid the filet patterns. This because filet has had such a long run that certainly in the fall it will be counted among the passe designs. Better far to employ a simple dotted, ringed or flowered net, and trim it with pipings, bias folds or shirings of white satin or ribbon in soft finish.

Right here a word about slips to be worn under these little party frocks. Do not buy taffeta for this purpose. It has gone out entirely, and soft messaline or a fine grade of china silk is used instead under net, chiffon, etc.

For wear under organdie, batiste or fine lawn, there is nothing better than a delicately tinted lawn, blue, pink, green or lavender, according to the complexion of the wearer. This may be trimmed with inexpensive german val lace, and will wash and outwear the silk slip.

A very pretty party frock is illustrated, which shows the apron effect now growing in popularity. This would be most effective in soft finished batiste, with batiste insertion and flouncing for trimming. Or the flouncing may be of batiste embroidery and the insertions of lace.

If batiste insertion is employed, get a fine but rather open pattern, suggesting Irish crochet. The epaulet effect over the shoulder is very becoming to the slender girl. This frock should be worn over a delicately tinted silk, and may have a matching sash in soft faille ribbon, made into a chow with long ends or in a very long narrow, bow, running up and down but never across the waist line, and very long ends.

SMALL RUFFLE IS GOOD.

Becoming Arrangement of Tulle in White or Colors.

The ruffle of the moment is a very becoming arrangement of tulle in white or colors, the middle of which is under the chin, and the strings tied tightly at the back.

One great objection to the long ruffle is that it hides the often very pretty line of the shoulders, but the little neck ruff is not open to this objection. The wide-brimmed hats surrounded by ruchings of silk or tulle ought always to have a neck ruff to match the latter, so very becoming is the effect. For instance, one of the new small brown straw toques, with a tan-brown ruche of tulle, this repeated in the ruff round the neck, goes beautifully with a clinging brown alpaca frock, and is rendered inexpressibly dainty by the addition of a touch or two of soft gray blue tulle, just resting on the hair.

It is a pity that one cannot describe in words the exact tone of this very becoming soft blue. It is not turquoise, and it is not natter, but is very much softer, and paler, and grayer than either.

Toilet Table Lights.

It is impossible to dress to look one's best unless the toilet table has a brilliant light above it. It is mortifying to discover small wisps of straying hair and errors about one's attire which entirely escaped attention in the semi-darkness at home. A clever woman has her bedroom most cunningly lighted so that by means of another mirror opposite that on her dressing table she can see herself in every position. This is one reason why she is rarely seen with "yawnings" between bodice and skirt, glimpses at petticoats through plackets and the back of collar badly adjusted.

Tailor-Made Tussore.

Tussore is a beautiful fabric for the tailor to work upon. Shantung is not so good for this purpose, though it looks very well in the semi-fitting coats; but the expensive tussore is the one that does most justice to sartorial art. In a way there is a great deal of comfort in the tailor-made of the hour, for it shows a somewhat fuller skirt, or, at least one in which you can walk. This is in direct contrast to the ultra-tight, clinging crepe de chine and such-like fabrics; but the tailor gives us the opportunity of wearing a practical and yet up-to-date garment. For instance, in some of the practical traveling tussore, as well as in the very smart ones, the plaited skirt made just to clear the ground is much affected. There is also a new skirt which is plain at the top and quite comfortably full at the feet, where it is self-strapped.—Ladies' Field.

WEDDING DRESS NOT COSTLY.

Fine Cream Veiling the Chief Material for Costume.

The dress illustrated here is just suited to the girl who does not wish to spend a large sum on her wedding dress and yet wishes to look nice.

It is carried out in fine cream veiling. The skirt is slightly full at the waist, sides and back; the foot is trimmed with a deep facing of chiffon



taffetas, cut in scallops, the silk being gradually wider towards the back.

The over-bodice is finely tucked on the shoulders, and is trimmed round the large armholes with silk passementerie; a bunch of orange blossom and myrtle ornaments the left side and trails up to the shoulder; the under-slip is of white crepe-de-chine with lace yoke, the sleeves, being trimmed with insertion. The tulle veil is attached to the hair under a coronet of orange blossoms.

Costume for Young Girl.

A white mousseline costume had a tunic a la Grecque—that is, falling to the knee in straight lines, having a square slit high on the sides, falling over the demi-traine skirt, bordered on the bottom with a light tracery of pale mauve and in a deep shade of mauve floss. Upon the tunic was an all-round border of white and mauve silk embroidery, embracing three cross rows of valenciennes insertions, dyed a still paler tint. The draped open bodice had its V-openings at the neck defined by the same dyed lace, as well as a low square lace line, running above the belt both back and front. The sleeves were of mousseline, draped close to the arm transparently and banded below the elbow with the lace. A tucked mousseline chemise with lace trimmed gave the neck its finish. A parasol of white silk and white gloves completed the toilet to perfection.—Vogue.

Practical Fashions

LADIES' JUMPER DRESS.

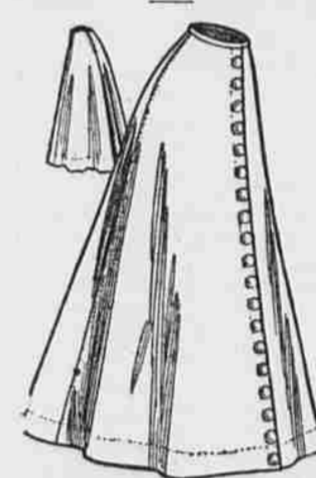


Paris Pattern No. 2506, All Seams Allowed.—Bordered foulard is used for the development of this jaunty little dress. The waist is made so that the border, consisting of polka dots in graduated sizes, comes at either side of the front and back, and the narrow straps and milkado sleeves are made of the same border. The one-piece skirt is side-plaited and attached to the waist under the belt, the border coming at the straight lower edge. The guilpe is of filet lace, the sleeves being of edging of the same lace. The pattern is in six sizes, 32 to 42 inches bust measure. For 36 bust, the dress as in front view, made of bordered material 45 inches wide, requires 7½ yards, the border running lengthwise, and being at least 2½ inches wide. The guilpe may be cut out of the surplus material with three-fourths yard of all-over lace 15 inches wide for facing.

To procure this pattern send 10 cents to "Pattern Department," of this paper. Write name and address plainly, and be sure to give size and number of pattern.

NO. 2506. SIZE.....
NAME.....
TOWN.....
STREET AND NO.....
STATE.....

LADIES' FOUR-GORED SKIRT.



Paris Pattern No. 2512, All Seams Allowed.—As a separate skirt or as part of an entire costume, this model, cut circular, is extremely stylish, and will be much worn during the coming season. It is made without any plaits or tucks at the waist line, and falls in full folds around the foot. It closes at the center front with buttons and button holes, and is finished at the center-back with an inverted box plait. The pattern is in seven sizes, 22 to 34 inches waist measure. For 26 waist the skirt made of material, with nap, requires 8½ yards 20 inches wide, 5½ yards 36 inches wide, 4½ yards 42 inches wide, or 3½ yards 54 inches wide. Without nap it needs 8¼ yards 20 inches wide, 4½ yards 36 inches wide, 4¼ yards 42 inches wide, or 3¼ yards 54 inches wide. Width of lower edge about four yards.

To procure this pattern send 10 cents to "Pattern Department," of this paper. Write name and address plainly, and be sure to give size and number of pattern.

NO. 2512. SIZE.....
NAME.....
TOWN.....
STREET AND NO.....
STATE.....

The Real Foundation.

It is well to have visions of a better life than that of every day, but it is the life of every day from which elements of a better life must come.—Maeterlinck.

Naples' Advantages.

In Naples we have no races like England, no casino like Monte Carlo, no motor omnibuses, no motor races, no nihilists, no suffragettes, no directorate gowns, no conversation, no nothing. The curious thing is that in Naples one can be happier than anywhere else.—Il Mattino.

Reviving an Industry.

Scarcity of red salmon in the Alaska pack will no doubt revive the pink catfish industry in the south.—Portland Oregonian.

THE TIME TEST.

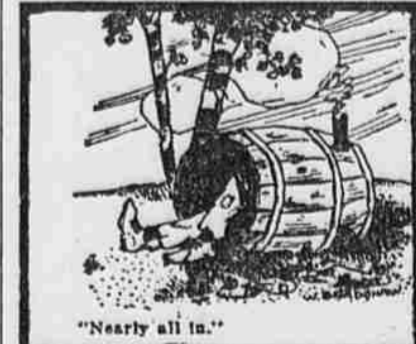
That is What Proves True Merit.



Doan's Kidney Pills bring the quickest relief from backache and kidney troubles. Is that relief lasting? Let Mrs. James M. Long, of 113 N. Augusta St., Staunton, Va., tell you. On January 31st, 1903, Mrs. Long wrote: "Doan's Kidney Pills have cured me" (of pain in the back, urinary troubles, bearing down sensations, etc.). On June 20th, 1907, four and one-half years later, she said: "I haven't had kidney trouble since. I repeat my testimony."

Sold by all dealers, 50 cents a box. Foster-Milburn Co., Buffalo, N. Y.

FATIGUED EXPRESSION.



TRIPP COUNTY, S. D.

Government Land Opening.

The government opening of a million acres of fine agricultural and grazing lands will probably occur about Oct. 1st. The Rosebud extension of The Chicago & North Western Ry. is the only railway reaching these lands, and Dallas, S. D., is the railway terminus and the only town on the reservation border. The U. S. land office will probably be located there. Pamphlets describing this land and how to secure a quarter section homestead, free on application to W. B. Kniskern, P. T. M., C. & N. W. Ry., Chicago, Ill.

His Idea.

"Well, just what is a secret, anyway?"
"A thing to be kept—"
"Yes."
"On tap—"
"Oh!"
"Until several people have ferreted it out—"
"Well?"
"And then it is published with big head lines."—Nashville American.

India-Gestion.

Here is a story the bishop of London told John Morley the other day, says the Philadelphia Inquirer. They were holding an "exam." in an East-end school, and the teacher was explaining the chief products of the Indian empire. One child recited a list of comestibles. "Please, miss, India produces curries and pepper and citron and chillies and chutney and—and—" "Yes, yes, and what comes after that?" "Please, miss, I don't remember." "Yes, but think. What is India so famous for?" "Please, 'm, India-gestion."

The Spider and the Fly.

In the long warfare between the spider and the fly, the latter has had the housewife for its auxiliary and friend. The flies have been tolerated, even fed and nurtured, while the spiders and their webs have been ruthlessly destroyed. This unrelenting and unrelenting war against it keeps the spider population down, while the flies increase and multiply by the millions and ten of millions, almost unchecked. The spider is ugly and his web is unsightly in the estimation of most people, but spiders hurt no human creature. They feed on flies, which are the foes of mankind, and do mankind a service.—Philadelphia Press.

SELF DELUSION

Many People Deceived by Coffee.

We like to defend our indulgences and habits even though we may be convinced of their actual harmfulness.

A man can convince himself that whisky is good for him on a cold morning, or beer on a hot summer day—when he wants the whisky or beer.

It's the same with coffee. Thousands of people suffer headaches and nervousness year after year but try to persuade themselves the cause is not coffee—because they like coffee.

"While yet a child I commenced using coffee and continued it," writes a Wis. man, "until I was a regular coffee fiend. I drank it every morning and in consequence had a blinding headache nearly every afternoon.

"My folks thought it was coffee that ailed me, but I liked it and would not admit it was the cause of my trouble, so I stuck to coffee and the headaches stuck to me.

"Finally, the folks stopped buying coffee and brought home some Postum. They made it right (directions on pkg.) and told me to see what difference it would make with my head, and during the first week on Postum my old affliction did not bother me once. From that day to this we have used nothing but Postum in place of coffee—headaches are a thing of the past and the whole family is in fine health."

"Postum looks good, smells good, tastes good, is good, and does good to the whole body." "There's a Reason." Name given by Postum Co., Battle Creek, Mich. Read "The Road to Wellville," in pkgs.

Ever read the above letter? A new one appears from time to time. They are genuine, true, and full of human interest.